The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,667. New Series.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

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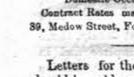
FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail on the 15th February next.)



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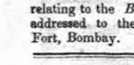

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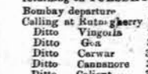
Bombay, 27 Medow Street.

EXCURSION DURING THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

TO RUTNAGHERRY, VINGORLA, GOA, CARWAR, CANNANORE, CALICUT AND COCHIN, AND BACK TO BOMBAY IN EIGHT DAYS.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, Captain Kidder, to the above Ports on MONDAY, the 28th December 1863, returning on TUESDAY, the 5th January 1864.

Bombay departure	28th December	...	at 6 P. M.
Calling at Rutnagherry	29th	„ ... about	1 „
Ditto Vingorla	29th	„ ...	10 „
Ditto Goa	30th	„ ...	5 A. M.
Ditto Carwar	30th	„ ...	11 „
Ditto Cannanore	31st	„ ...	4 P. M.
Ditto Calicut	31st	„ ...	10 „
Arriving at Cochin	1st January	...	9 A. M.
Returning:—			
From Cochin on	2nd January	...	at 6 A. M.
Calling at Calicut	2nd	„ ...	5 P. M.
Ditto Cannanore	2nd	„ ...	11 P. M.
Ditto Carwar	4th	„ ...	5 A. M.
Ditto Goa	4th	„ ...	11 A. M.
Ditto Vingorla	4th	„ ...	2 A. M.
Ditto Rutnagherry	4th	„ ...	12 P. M.
Arriving at Bombay	5th	„ ...	6 P. M.

Rates of Passage Money.

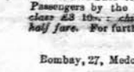
	Single Journey.		Double Journey.	
	Cabin.	Deck.	Cabin.	Deck.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay to Rutnagherry ...	30	7	50	10
Ditto Vingorla	50	10	80	15
Ditto Goa	55	12	100	20
Ditto Carwar	60	15	100	20
Ditto Cannanore	75	17	130	30
Ditto Calicut	90	20	150	35
Ditto Cochin	100	25	150	40

The above rates for cabin passage include messing; but not wines or liquors, which may be had on board. Deck passengers are not victualled by the ships. Rates of freight for merchandize, specie, &c., as well as any other information that may be required, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th December 1863.

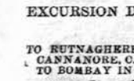
STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited,) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 1700 Tons and 140 H. P.) Captain Cottell, will be despatched with Mails, Passengers and Cargo for Kurrachee, Goadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VanWullen, Commander, will leave for the above Port, THIS DAY at SATURDAY, the 19th instant, positively, at 8 A.M., precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, Captain M—n, from Bombay to Surat every Tuesday, and from Surat to Bombay every Friday, until further notice.

The exact hour at which the Steamer will be despatched will be given in future Advertisements two days before departure.

For information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co,

No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th December 1863.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Dorothy*, from Liverpool, are requested TO SEND OFF BOATS at once to receive their Goods, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

GEORGE S. KING & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 14th December 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Star of India* arrived (via Kurrachee) from London, are hereby requested to despatch boats to take delivery, failing, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1863. Agents, ship *Star of India*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Celestial Empire*, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby requested to despatch boats immediately to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship *Celestial Empire*.

Bombay, 17th December 1863.

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Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. Walter Meiklejohn; *Poona*, Mr. Cowasjee Furdonjee.

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NOTICE.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1864.

AS OUR LISTS OF ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS for the coming year 1864 must be sent home by the Mail to reach Bombay on the 29th inst., we beg to request the favor of being informed by our Constituents, before that day, as to their wishes regarding the continuance or otherwise of those now supplied to them. It will be taken for granted that all those who do not reply to this notice wish whatever they are now taking to be continued as usual. To those who have not yet paid subscriptions for the present year, nothing will be supplied after 31st December, unless they pay up all arrears and send advance payments for 1864.

Parties intending to subscribe for English Papers and Periodicals for next year, should send in their orders, accompanied by a remittance, *before the 27th inst.* No Paper or Periodical will be ordered for a shorter period than half a year.

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Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	350 per share	Rs. 29,000
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To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 10s.	0d. to £4 7s. 6d.
,, ,, (Seed)	£2 15s.	0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
o London (Cotton)	£4 5s.	0d. to £4 10s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£3 15s.	0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
,, China	} No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

PRICES CURRENT (17th Dec. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)	Rs 607 to 610
Old Dholleras. (ready.)	,, 610 to 615
Old Bhownggur, (ready)	,, 610 to 615
New Oomrawtee	,, 660 to 665
Old Compta, (ready.)	,, 595 to 600
Old Dharwar Sawginned	,, 595 to 600
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 650 to 655
Old Veeravul	,, 560 to 565
New Khandeish	,, 540 to 545
Old Perstchee	,, 565 to 570
Old Accote	,, 585 to 590
Old Mangalore	,, 570 to 575
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,425 to Rs. 1,430	
SEED—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6 10 to 6 12 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 6 to 6 2
Gingelly mixed (Black	,, 32 to 33
and White)	,, 28 to 30
Niger	,, 27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Dec. 18	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 17 Dec.
	Merwanjee Framjee	Pike	Kurrachee 12 Dec.
	William Stevenson	Roiden	Rangoon 21 Nov.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
Dec. 18	Camperdown	Houston	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Miss Mastinant; and eighty natives.

Per Ship *Merwanjee Framjee*, from Kurrachee.—Mrs. Cotgrave, and three children.

Per Ship *William Stevenson*, from Rangoon.—3 natives.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *William Stevenson*, from Rangoon.—On Dec. 4th, spoke the *George A. Holt*, from Aden to Calcutta, 40 days out, in latitude 5-46 N., longitude 80-6 E.

PORT CLEARANCE.

Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, T. VanWullen, bound to Surat, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer *Manchester*, for Surat.
Ship *Ravenscraig*, for Falmouth.
Ship *Belgravia*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Jumna*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 18TH DECEMBER 1863.

For London.

Gosforth.—Loose E. teeth, 19 lbs., Visrawkhoy, Ebram and Co.

For Liverpool.

James Smith.—61 bales cotton, 21¾ cwt., Sowchund Gobalchund; 200 bales cotton, 709 cwt., Woomersey Mooljee; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Jaitha Sawjee; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Rustomjee Eduljee and Co.; 425 bales cotton, 1487½ cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee.

Sir John Mandeville.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Carsetjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., R. J. Jesjeebhoy and Co.

Eliza.—35 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Govindjee Megjee and Co.; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Ludha Wasjee; 206 bales cotton, 721 cwt., Dhanjeebhoy Vulubdass; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Khatow Sawjee; 525 bundles sursee seed, 262½ cwt., Jaithanund Chillaram.

Sarah M.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Nensey Curumsey; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Veljee Narranjee and Co.; loose buffaloe horns, 28 cwt., Jooma Natha; 205 bales cotton, 717½ cwt., Nensey Currumsey; 110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Tulla Nagsey.

Rauenscraig.—5,000 bags linseed, 7,500 cwt., Sudasew Marteen.

Gorilla.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Dunjee Bhanjee and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Kessowjee Dhurrumsey; 105 bales cotton, 367½ Dyall Khimjee.

E. A. Bright.—225 bales cotton, 787½ cwt., Hajee Sedick Hajee Woosman; 100 bales cotton, 300 cwt., Vurdhman Poonsey; 29 bales cotton, 87 cwt., Parbhoodass Pranjeevundas

Canova.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Sumjee Hemraz and Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Cursondass Vulubdass.

Latona.—800 bales cotton, 2,800 cwt., Comber, Son and Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Campbell, Mitchell and Co.; 152 packages jingeely seed, 228 cwt., Kessey Ranchore; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.

Glasgow.—94 bales cotton, 329 cwt, Jewraz Rattonsey and Co.; 24 bales cotton, 84 cwt., Noormahomed Dattoobhoy Sons and Co.; 155 bales cotton, 472½ cwt., Dyall Jairaz; 130 bales cotton, 455 cwt., Bachardass Javaree and Pallonjee Merwanjee; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Rustomjee Eduljee and Co.

Indian Queen.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Rustomjee Eduljee and Co.

Merchant Prince.—105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Dyal Khimjee.

Belgravia.—Loose sapanwood, 300 cwt., Khetsey Runchore.

Carmandel.—226 bales cotton, 791 cwt., Lulloobhoy Maneeklall.

Royal Alfred.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Dewcurn Khoosalli and Co.; 350 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., Cooverjee Velljee and Co.; 400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Ruttonjee Virjee.

Brierly.—200 bundles coir yarn, 42 cwt., Kessowjee Goculdass.

Clyde.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.

Admiral Lyon.—45 bales cotton, 135 cwt., E. and H. Shapoorjee; 25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Purshotum Vullubjee; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Jewraz Rattonsee and Co.; 75 bales wool, 225 cwt., Mowjee Khimjee.

Red Jacket.—30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Hurridass Cursondass.

Jumna.—1,200 bags linseed, 1,800 cwt., Jaitha Jairaz.

Rohina.—25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Manock Bhimjee and Co.; 75 bales wool, 225 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Glenmeesen.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Jaychund Sobhagchund.

Englishman.—400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Jewraz Balloo; 110 bales cotton, 390 cwt., Fulcher Cooper and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Monrjee Toolsidass; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Monrjee Pudoomey and Co.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Pudoomey Virjee and Co.; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Woomersy Velljee and Co.

Elenore.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Puributt and Co.

Khimjee Odowjee.—2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 105 bales cotton, 367½ cwt., Lelladhur Vusunjee; 56 bales cotton, 196 cwt., Lalljee Jugjeevun; 175 bales cotton, 612½ cwt., Munsookhboy Bhugoobhoy; 70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Goculdass Tarpell; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Woomersy Mooljee; 106 bales cotton, 371 cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsy and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1408	Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama,	Nov. 4
510	Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.	
1142	Catherine Ranken, McMillen.	
	Charenta (s).	
578	Colonist, Gibson.	Oct. 30
1199	Cospatrick, Kinsilic—W. Nicol & Co.	
820	Coshieneo, Reily—W. Nicol & Co.	
710	Daphne, Foreman—Martin Young & Co.	
441	Dorothy, Bruce.	
1153	East, Calendar—Blackwell & Co.	Aug. 28
927	Edmund Graham, McIntyre.	July 23
848	Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co.	Aug. 29
1066	Egeria, Storey—Martin, Young & Co.	Nov. 7
480	Empress, Piers.	
949	Gertrude, Spedding.	Sept. 26
1061	Gilbert Thompson, Cooper—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 11
1241	Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Steel Prigar & Co.	
780	Glendower, Hughes.	
1598	H. M. St. Assaye.	Oct. 24
1221	King Arthur, Grigg.	Oct. 9
909	Lepanto, Martin—Stoehar Prigar & Co.	Oct. 9
1036	Marian Moore, Munce.—Lawrence & Co.	Aug. 17
701	Monarchy, Day.	Nov. 18
731	Percy Douglas, Hanson.	
1312	Pride of the Ocean, Anderson.	
861	Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 24
1231	Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 21
709	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
989	Southampton, Linstrop.	Aug. 27
722	Saltana, Williams.—Lyon Bros. & Co.	Nov. 5
1193	Thunderbolt Wetherell.	
1744	Tweed, Stuart.	Sept. 4
505	Yarra, Nairn.	Nov. 18
	FROM LONDON VIA TABLE BAY.	
890	Stamboul, Tovar—Wallace & Co.	July 30
	FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.	
184	Fairy Reck, Robillard—Rennie & Co.	July 25
346	Jumna, Phillips.	July 5
1061	Kirkham, Routledge,	
	FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.	
169	Enfield, Reid.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
811	Anna Dorothea, Smith.	
	Admiral Smith.	
1824	Adriatic, Scott.	Sept. 4
1091	Algiers, Buchannan.	Aug. 15
209	Alsagar,—Souza, Pinto and Co.	Nov. 10
861	Ambrose, Daniel.	Oct. 9
1847	Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 31
1095	Arran, Martin.	
1249	Aremedel,—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Sept. 25
1350	Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 29
1247	Black Eagle, Dasset.	Nov. 14
1035	Bavelaw, Hughes.	
1433	British Empire, Jones.	
382	Bulwark, Bainmantyne,—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 16
1063	Cashlan, Welburn.	
918	Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	
869	Coronet, Coveny—Rennee Scovell & Co.	
713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
1139	Cicero, Alexander.	Oct. 1
1073	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	
972	Concordia, Ross.—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 8
1397	Donna Amelia, Smith.	
303	Duncairn, Finlay.—Cardwell Parsons & Co.	Oct. 6
837	Flower of the Forest, Beasley—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 2
156	Freschman, Galloway—Framjee, Sands & Co.	Sept. 11
1250	Feronia, Hutchinson.	
1094	Fleur de Lis, Taylor,—Remington & Co.	
1117	Henry Moore, Steward—Rennee Scovell & Co.	
1849	Henry Fernie, Brown.	
1646	Harmonides, Monat—Dady and Sorabjee.	Sept. 20
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell and Co.	Sept. 23
845	Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.	Aug. 27
843	Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	
445	James Seddon, Jiffaris.	Nov. 18
1707	King of Algeria, Curphy.	Oct. 6
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
	Maniata, Brown—Ewart Latham & Co.	
1013	Magnolia, Brown.	
747	Milatia, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co.	Nov. 10
1240	Mistress of the Seas, Orkney.	
643	Moreno, Whiting.	
833	Nydia.	Nov. 11
1091	Otago, Masterton.	Sept. 23
1082	Palmurus, Teyan.	Aug. 1
1328	Princess Alexandra, White.—John Clover & Co.	Sept. 24
1837	Queen of the Seas, Peters—Rennee Scovell & Co.	Aug. 29
727	Rainbow, Grigg—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Aug. 20
641	Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Aug. 25
1000	Roodee.	
614	Sedberg, Roberts.	
1696	Saracen, Vaughan.	
1075	South, Wilson.	
1053	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co.	Oct. 31
1101	Shannon—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 13
1161	Simoom, Murphy.	Nov. 12
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	
1533	South Carolina, Shapcott.	Sept. 28
264	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Oct. 9
776	Superb, Rogers—John Clover & Co.	Aug. 13
432	Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Jhon Clover & Co.	Nov. 7
697	Tomogonops, Poe—Cardwell Parsons & Co.	
1349	Uncas, Greely.	Aug. 2
837	Vittoria, Martin.	Sept. 24
1131	Water Cloud, Logan.	Aug. 1
1015	William Carvill, Copeland.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Oct. 12
1073	Zambia, Miller—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Oct. 10
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
	Barona Maculey, Cuningham.—E. Latham & Co.	July 3
1132	Caroline, Atheridge.	Oct. 1
1598	Classmerden, Gibson.—John Clover & Co.	Sept. 29
1938	Dindem.	
949	Rima, Graham—Ritchie, Steuart and Co.	Sept. 24
1054	Glenalva, William—W. Nicol and Co.	Sept. 24
1067	May Queen, Penny—Merwanjee, Mellissa.	Sept. 29
1094	North, Brown.	
1011	Vicksburg, Scott.	Oct. 30
	FROM BANGKOK.	
499	Ellen Masters, Glover.	
386	Nerbudda.	
	FROM CARDIFF.	
810	Fort Regent—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Oct. 1
	FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.	
1197	Africans, Hatfield.	
1134	Epaminondas, Beasley.	
960	Falkland, Pender.	
1072	Jane Parker, Davis.	
533	Neptune, Veary.	
	Statelie, Banks—Coupland & Co.	July 18
	FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.	
756	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
1057	Gladston—Ewart Latham & Co.	
1250	Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 13
647	Zemindar, Jones.	Nov. 13
	FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.	
1047	Beaumonde.	
1047	Exrine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.	
630	Agincourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers. & Co.	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE.	
471	Aoa.	
1127	Earl of Elgin.	July 31
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
1209	Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.	
920	Dantzoo, McIntyre.—Lyon Brothers. & Co.	Oct. 5
1180	Birmah (s) B. I. S. N. Co.	Nov. 9
638	City of Benares, McMillan—Finlay Clark & Co.	Sept. 26
686	City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co.	
781	Martahan, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 9
781	Myrtle, Warden.—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 25
	Outram (s)—B. C & R. S N. & Co.	
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
467	Asterold, Gardener.	
1492	Clydesdale. B. & A. Hormasjee	Dec. 4
826	Clymene.	Nov. 21
881	Ceres.	
1056	Day Dream.	
329	Enna.	
559	Euphrates (s)	
368	Faluca Sadan.	
1250	Labrador, Quinan.	
1344	Lady Clarendon.	
654	Mary Anu.	
819	Oomar Pasha.	
982	Princess Somunawatty, Robinson, Henry Forman,	Dec. 1
808	Raritan—Cohin & Co.	
974	Sir Hugh Rose.	
1166	Startled Fawn.	
1099	T. E. Lemon, Lemon, Rainy.	Dec. 4
363	Tezzer.	
1179	Thomas Seddon, Doddo, Finlay Clark & Co.	Nov. 24
	FROM MOULMEIN.	
501	Pomona—Cohin & Co.	
	Sarah—Forbes & Co.	
	FROM BRISEDORE.	
	Kildare W. John.	
	FROM BOSTON.	
991	Pericles, Furgusson—Framjee, Sands & Co.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

275	Ann Jenkins, Jones—Fleming & Co.	
738	Akbar, Fizzey.	Aug. 8
477	Albion, Hughes.—Fleming & Co.	
	Cl. Limers, Mott—Fleming & Co.	Aug. 1
336	F. Bazil, Laws.	
467	Fanny, Chase.	
336	Frederick Bazsil, Laws.	
1455	Herefordshire, Wallace.	July 28
	Mudge, Stewart.—Fleming & Co.	
672	Scinde, Schrewsbury—Fleming & Co.	
357	Telegraph, Jones.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
161	Richard Cobden, Randall.	Aug. 7
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
811	Alipore—Fleming & Co.	
	NOT FIXED.	
783	Assaye, Andrews.—Fleming & Co.	July 15
1254	Europa, Clark—Fleming & Co.	
364	Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co.	June 28
599	Index, McLeod—Fleming & Co.	

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of Dec. 9, announced the arrival of the *Naturalist*, Hyde, from Colombo 3rd Nov.; *Agamemnon*, Marder, from London 26th Aug.; and *Enfants Nantais*, Fournier, from Bourbon 1st Nov.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 18.

Billing, Lieut. C. E., 4th Regiment of Foot, to join, from England.
Campbell, Major E, Cadre 3rd E. Regiment, to join, from England.
Hay, Lieut. C., Poona Horse, on leave, from Seroor.
DeCetto, Ensign M. H. E., 72nd Highlanders, to join, from England.
Winslow, Ensign T., 72nd Highlanders, to join, from England.
Musgrave, Ensign H., 72nd Highlanders, to join, from England.
Davis, Assistant Surgeon J. N., Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
LaTouche, Lieut. W. P., Staff, to join, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 18.

LaTouche, W. P., Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Surat.
Lamb, Surgeon W., Horse Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

GARRISON ORDERS.—DEC. 18TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

The 21st Regiment N. I., will furnish the Officer for the Castle Guard, also the Adjutant for the day.

The Brigadier General commanding the Garrison will inspect the Detachment of Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment on Monday next, the 21st instant, at 6 A.M.

The Guard at the Colaba Battery on Armstrong Guns, detailed in Garrison Orders para. 5 of the 15th instant, has been discontinued from yesterday evening.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 17th Dec. 1863.

The undermentioned Officers who have retired upon full pay, Royal Artillery, to be Major Generals, the ranks being honorary only:—

Colonel John Maxwell Glasse, dated 1st September 1863.
Colonel Robert Croft Wormald, dated 1st September 1863.
Colonel John Pottinger, C.B., dated 1st September 1863.

The undermentioned Officers who have retired upon full pay, Royal Engineers, to be Major Generals, the rank being honorary only:—

Colonel Henry Joshua Margary, dated 1st September 1863.
Colonel Gore Baland Munbee, dated 1st September 1863.

The undermentioned Officer to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant Deputy Assistant Commissary:—

Thomas Bingham, Ordnance Department, Bombay, dated 17th November 1863.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 605, of the 9th instant, abolishing the appointment of Commandant of Royal Engineers, reports and returns hitherto furnished to that officer will henceforth be submitted direct to Army Head Quarters, addressed to the Assistant Adjutant General Royal Artillery.

Bombay Marine.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 18th Dec. 1863.

Officers in command of the several vessels of the Bombay Marine are directed to give the Executive Commissariat Officer two days previous notice whenever Bread is required, and if possible similar notice for its discontenance consequent on the departure of their respective vessels to sea, or when circumstances may arise to necessitate the issue of Biscuit while in harbour.

COURT MARTIAL ON CONDUCTOR PURVIS, OF THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

A DISTRICT Court Martial assembled on Saturday, the 21st instant, at 11 o'clock at the Messroom of the 7th Regiment N. I., for the trial of Conductor Purvis of the Ordnance Department, whose case has excited a great deal of interest in the Station, both on account of his long service and irreproachable character and the fact of his having been confined to his quarters for a space of about four months. By the courtesy of the President of the Court our reporter was allowed to attend and take notes of the proceedings. We refrain from making any remarks on the case until the result of the trial shall have been made kuown when we propose to lay before our readers full particulars.

The Court having been assembled and duly sworn, proceeded to the trial of Conductor George Robert Purvis of the Ordnance Department, on the following charge:—

CHARGE.—For conduct unbecoming a warrant officer and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having in the cantonment of Poona, between the hours of 8 and 10, on the night of the 29th October 1863, engaged in a scuffle and struck with his fist Acting Sub-Conductor T. A. Singlehurst of the Ordnance Department. The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

President Major Moyle, 10th N. I.

Captain Swanson, Commissary of Ordnance, conducted the prosecution.

The prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

Acting Sub-Conductor Singlehurst sworn states. The prisoner before the Court is Conductor George Purvis of the Ordnance Department.

By the Court.— Did anything occur with reference to the prisoner on or about the 29th October, and if so, what?

A.—Yes. Sergeant Clark and his wife were spending the evening with me at my house. Between 9 and 10, I heard a disturbance in the cook-house between the cook and his wife. I went to the cook room and desired them to make less noise. The cook's wife left the cook-room saying in Hindustani "I will report you to Mr. Purvis." She had scarcely time to get to Mr. Puris' house when Mr. Purvis came hastily towards me and said "What is all this about?" or words to that effect (the prisoner was here permitted to be seated) I replied that I was only requesting the servants to make less noise, when he advanced towards me and said, "You're no man" He then pushed me with his left hand and struck me on the chest with his right, I closed with him and we were immediately separated by Sergeant Clark, and I then went into my house for my cap and proceeded to report the circumstance to Lieutenant Chetham, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance.

By the Court.—Had you your uniform on at the time?

A.—No. Shortly afterwards, Sergeant Clark arrived (it was explained to witness that this statement was irrelevant, when he said). Then I returned to my house.

By the Court.—Did you observe if any of Mr. Purvis' family were present before Sergeant Clark separated you?

A.—None. (the witness here commenced some voluntary statement but was stopped by the Court).

By the Prisoner.—What occurred at Lieut. Chetham's afterwards? (This question was not allowed. The Court informing the prisoner that he could only be permitted to cross examine the witnesses on the evidence that had been sworn to.)

By the Prisoner.—Was there any reason for my saying, "You're no man?

A.—I am not aware of any but the words were uttered immediately after my saying that I had only ordered the cook to keep quiet.

By the Prisoner.—What was the nature of the disturbance? Was it loud words or merely grinding coffee?

A.—Loud words. (The witness was here told not to answer any question, until put by the Court). On the question being put through the court.

A.—"They were talking very loud in an angry tone."

By the Court.—Whose servants were they?

A.—Mr. Purvis'. My servants were gone home.

By the Court.—Why did you interfere?

A.—As it was near 9½ I requested them to be quiet. The Court here consulted whether at 9½ o'clock it was justifiable for a man to order another's servants' to be quiet, and the President observed that if he heard a noise in an adjoining compound at that hour, he should certainly feel himself justified in putting a stop to it.

By the Court.—How was the cook-room situated with reference to your own and Mr. Purvis" quarters?

A.—The door is immediately opposite my back door, and about 20 feet distant, Mr. Purvis' house is at least 20 yards from the centre of the cook-house. (The witness here handed in a plan of the building. Captain Swanson, the prosecutor, was desired to sign this plan, but after some discussion it was signed by the President, marked A and attached to the proceedings.)

Serjeant Jamas Clark was then sworn, and stated "I was sitting with Mr. Singlehurst smoking, at his house, between 9 and 10 on the evening of the 29th October, 'convenient' to the back door, and opposite the door of the cook-room, I heard a noise in the cook-room, and heard Mr. Singlehurst say that he would go and stop the noise. I saw him go into the cook-room, and heard him tell the cook to make less noise. The cook's wife went off at once to report Mr. Singlehurst.

By the Court.—How do you know that she went to report him?

A.—She said in Hindustani, she would do so. Immediately after I saw Mr. Purvis coming towards the cook-room in haste. When he had come close to Mr. Purvis he said, "What is all this about?" in a very harsh tone, and said "you're no man." He then pushed him with the left hand. Mr. Singlehurst stumbled from the effect but recovered himself again, and put himself in a defensive position. Mr. Purvis then struck him with his right hand on the chest. I ran out between them, and separated them as soon as I could. I put my two hands between them, and extended them, Mr. Singlehurst then went to his own room, and Mr. Purvis to his. I followed Mr. Purvis to his house. (The president here observed" that has nothing to do with it," and the latter sentence was omitted). The prisoner desired that the witness might be reminded that he was on his oath with reference to his statement of pushing and striking, but it was explained to him that it was unnecessary as the witness was well aware of it.

By the Prisoner.—Did I then order you and Mr. Singlehurst under arrest?

A.—No. He did not order me in arrest but requested me to go to Lieutenant Chetham and report the circumstance or else he would place me under arrest. (On being ordered to repeat this the witness said) "Mr. Purvis said that if I did not go to Mr. Chetham, he (Purvis) would have to break his arrest himself and do so. Mr. Purvis was under arrest at the time. I said I would do so and went accordingly.

Answer to question by Prisoner.—I did not hear the prisoner tell Mr. Singlehurst to consider himself under arrest.

By the Prisoner.—What was the nature of the noise made in the cook house?

A.—I heard a noise as if some one was grinding coffee or rattling copper, as if done on purpose.

The Court here conferred with the prosecutor then.

By the Court.—Was there any noise as of talking or quarrelling?

A.—I heard some noisy talking but no quarrelling.

After some discussion between the Court and Prosecutor the prisoner was desired to explain, when he said "when I mean by no quarrelling there was no fighting between them.

Witness retired.

Mrs. Singlehurst having been sworn, stated, Mr. Clark, Mrs. Clark, me and my husband were sitting in my house between 9 and 10 o'clock. There was a noise in the cook-room. My husband went out and told them to keep quiet.

By the Court.—What kind of a noise?

A.—There was loud talking. The Ayah came out and said "ham report karanga" and went to Mr. Purvis. He came out and said "What is all this about?

By the Court.—What did she say she would report?

A.—My husband. When Mr. Purvis said "What is all this about" my husband said "I only asked them to keep quiet." He then said "You're no man" and struck my husband. My husband is lame of a foot and it gave way, my husband then caught hold of Mr. Purvis and Mr. Clark came out and separated them. My husband then went into his room for his cap and then went to Mr. Chetham's quarters, and Mr. Purvis went to his quarters, and told Mr. Clark that if he did not report the circumstance, he would break his arrest and do so. Mr. Clark went through Mr. Purvis' place to get his cap. Mr. Clark then went to report my husband through Mr. Purvis' place.

By the Court.—Where were you when Mr. Purvis closed with Mr. Singlehurst?

A.—At my door, near the cook-room where they were fighting.

There was here a conference of considerable duration between the prosecutor and the Court, when the witness was requested to point out on the plan the place where she was standing. She did so.

By the Court.—Did you see any of Mr. Purvis family looking on?

A.—No. There was no one, but after it was over Mrs. Purvis came out, and called Georgy, Georgy.

By the Prisoner.—Who were actually present besides you and your husband?

A.—Mr. Clark, Mrs. Clark, me and my husband and the cook.

By the Court.—Whose cook?

A.—Mr. Purvis'.

By the Court.—State who were actually present?

Witness.—My husband Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Francis, (cook) Mr. Purvis and myself.

The prisoner here said.—"Between Mrs. Singlehurst's place and mine there is a bathing room which Mrs. Singlehurst could not see through. Mrs. Clark was not present." The witness exclaimed "she was" and made some other exclamation in an excited tone, but was calmed by the President. At length after considerable difficulty in framing the next question.

By the Prisoner.—Was it possible for any one to be looking on without your seeing them?

A.—I looked and there was none of his family present. There was no others present, but after it was over Mrs. Purvis came out.

By the Court.—Was any one else there except those you have mentioned?

A.—No others.

By the Prisoner.—Did any conversation take place between my first coming up, and the first blow being struck, besides that you have

It is, perhaps, scarcely rational to hope that the consolidation of the Italian Kingdom and the recovery of Venetia and of Rome can be compassed without another war, but 8,000,000*l.* or say 3*l.* a head, is certainly a very trifling addition to the burdens of the nation when considered as the equivalent for the first seven years of national unity and liberty. Up to the present moment the debt contracted and spent by Italy on her new policy is about the same as that contracted and spent by England on the Crimean war, namely, about 40,000,000*l.* It is simply ludicrous to talk of this as an enormous outlay for purposes so vast. That which England could afford for an almost abstract European policy, Italy could certainly not complain of spending on the most vital of revolutions. If any one supposed that Count Cavour's policy for Italy was an economical policy in the first instance, he is of course now undeceived, and can never have been a very rational politician. But assuming, as we are entitled to do, that Count Cavour's policy, though a risky policy, was yet a wise one in the large political sense, it seems to us Idle and unbusinesslike to express horror and astonishment over the very moderate dimensions within which the cost of that policy, seems likely to fall. Freedom, like other luxuries, is not to be had at first without some sacrifice of hard cash. It may prove—we believe it will prove—in the narrowest pecuniary sense, an admirable investment. But it is an investment of the nature of money spent on drainage and new machinery; it takes time to produce its great fruits, and in the meantime absorbs much capital. It is cheaper for the moment, to live in an undrained swamp than to drain it, for the new health and energy will not appear till after the cost has been paid. And so no doubt it was cheaper for Italy for the time to put up with the petty tyrannies of the Grand Duke and the degrading sway of the Bourbouns than to throw them off. The cost of throwing them off is immediate; its financial advantages are necessarily deferred.

Let us consider only the enormous immediate outlays involved in the changes which unification and independence imply. In the first place, there is the great army and fleet. Ever since the war the army and navy have cost Italy nearly 15,000,000*l.* in 1862, and upwards of 9,500 000*l.* in 1863. For a state whose whole revenue was in 1862 not 25,000,000*l.*, and in 1863 only 23,000,000*l.*, we need scarcely remark that this expenditure is enormous. But it is, strictly speaking, a necessary expenditure—perhaps, even in the last year quite the minimum that these departments should absorb. It would be childish to inaugurate a policy which makes deadly enemies of the strong, and not prepared to meet those deadly enemies. Probably Italy has in 1863 kept on the economical verge of prudence in reducing her military and naval expenditure by so large an amount.

But the military and naval, though the principal, are by no means the only department in which a very large amount of national capital has been necessarily sunk. The policy of the unification absolutely involved a very large expenditure for a considerable period on the staff of *employés*, both those belonging to the old and superseded governments and those of the new superseding government. The cost of collecting the revenue is now said to be in Italy not less than 20 per cent., and to amount to nearly 5,000,000*l.*—that is, to be absolutely much more costly than the collection of our Indian revenue, which is, from the enormous extent of territory and the other circumstances of the case, generally the most costly in the world. Our own revenue costs, of course, infinitely less—much less than 5 per cent. to collect—but notwithstanding this, we do not regard the Italian expenditure on this head as anything to create alarm or astonishment. It includes nearly 1,000,000*l.*, annually in pensions to the former *employés*—men whom it was impossible to turn into the streets, and whom is was undesirable to retain. But besides this dead cost in supernumuraries, which will necessarily drop off in course of time, there is of course a very heavy expense in inaugurating any new system of extensive centralisation which will always require at first at least two men for every one who is ultimately needed The tentative process of a new scheme of taxation is necessarily prodigal of individual agencies. Nor is this all; there is as well as an involuntary, a voluntary prodigality in the matter. There is a strong wish and a wise wish to give as much employment as possible to the people, who would otherwise be discontented with the new regime—and to secure influential adhesions, by distributing employment with a somewhat lavish hand. We think this a very wise kind of extravagance for a new government, and if the new Italian government has used it effectively, the people have no reason to complain. Probably a greater sum would have been needed to counteract the passive or active resistance which many of these political "influences" would have been otherwise able and willing to offer.

But even the great expense of the bureaucracy in a new state is not the only one. If Italy is to have the advantage of political unity, the sooner the people feel and experience those advantages, and become conscious of their national individuality the better. For this purpose the sooner a very large expenditure in public works—on roads and railways and means of communication uniting the different provinces—is effected, the sooner will reaction become impossible. It is simply impossible that Italian unity should be more than a strong aspiration, while Naples, Italy is more completely divided from South Italy than Italy is from France. The government have spent more than 4,000,000*l.* a year, in each of the last two years, on forwarding this great work—and they have been exceedingly wise in so doing. It is an essential part of Cavour's programme, and nothing could be more foolish than to incur all the political dangers of his audacious policy without securing any of the safeguards which should protect them against these dangers. There is a further investment of national capital into which the Italian statesmen have wisely ventured, which will, we trust, involve but little even of immediate sacrifice, and very soon far more than repay itself. They have conciliated their best friends—France and England—by a reduction of the tariff to something like the old Tuscan tariff—Tuscany having been the most liberal in its trade policy of the old States. We are not now able to give any exact account of the new Franco-Italian treaty, the advantages of which have now been extended to England. But the effect will undoubtedly be to admit English manufactures of woollen, cotton and hardware goods into Italy, on much more liberal terms than have hitherto been obtained in any of the Italian states, except, perhaps in Tuscany; and there may, therefore, be at first a slight loss to the revenue from this cause. But even if this be so—of which we are still very doubtful—the new impulse so given to the industry of the Italian people, and the prosperity spread among them, will at once render the collection of the direct taxes an easier work and very soon restore to the customs far more than it may at first strike off. At all events, it is a wise policy in the midst of the troubles of a new state of things, to leave no stone unturned which contributes to make visible to the Italians the advantages of the new *regime*.

Still all these things necessarily involve preliminary expenditure, and to complain of the essential consequence of Count Cavour's policy is simply political trifling. That policy may or may not have been wise; it was certainly very bold, and, we think, wise in its boldness. But, having adopted it, to practise a paltry economy in carrying it out to its legitimate fruits would have been to combine Cavour's audacity with the pusillanimity of the conservative party. And a more unfortunate combination for Italy it is not easy to imagine.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

(Times, November 16.)

The internal situation is satisfactory. The Administration has not been obliged to have recourse to exceptional measures for the maintenance of public tranquillity" are the words with which the *Expose de la Situation de l'Empire* opens. The *Expose* itself extends to over 130 quarto pages, and is published in the *Moniteur*.

With respect to the newly elected Legislative Chamber it observes that the 38th article of the Constitution summoned this year the electors to renew their mission as deputies to the Legislative Body. The application of the 35th article, which provides that there shall be a deputy for every 35,000 electors required several arrangements in the old electoral districts. Two districts were suppressed, and 13 new ones established. Consequently the electors have had to name 283, deputies, instead of 272 who composed the preceding Chamber. The number of electors registered in the 89 departments was 10 104,028. The number who voted was 7,290,170. In 1852 and 1857 the number of the former was 9,836,043 and 9,495,955 respectively; and the number of voters was 6,222,983 and 6,136,664 respectively. There were two double elections, which will require two electoral colleges to again meet when the deputies will have made the choice, as provided by the 7th article of the organic decree of the 2nd of February, 1852. There is no mention made of the number of votes obtained by the candidates of the Opposition. We know, however, that they amount to near 2,000,000, against 1,600,000 in 1857. It may be asked whether in this respect the internal situation is also "satisfactory." Neither does the *Expose* say anything of the state of the finances, as the annual report is not yet made out. The expenses for the departments are thus treated:—

"The resources appropriated to the departmental services of all kinds for the year 1864 amount to the sum of 132,000,000f., which is divided in the following manner among the different sections of the departmental Budgets:—The ordinary centimes, the common fund, the eventual produce, and the funds remaining in hand from preceding years form a sum of 38,500,000f., affected to the expenses of the first section. The Councils General have at their disposal, for departmental expenditure, 21,600 000f. The special centimes appropriated to country roads produced 14,000,000f., and the departments contribute to the expense of primary instruction, with the aid of the two centimes of the second section, representing 5,500,000f. Lastly, the expenses of the third section amount to 53,900,000f., consisting of 13,000,000f. the proceeds of loans, and 40,000,000f. derived from extraordinary taxes. Last year the extraordinary expenditure amounted to only 49,000,000f. . . . . The transformation of the cities of the Empire is proceeding at a reasonable rate, and without imposing too heavy burdens on the tax-paying public. Of the 44 communal loans authorized by the Legislative Body during last Session 33 will be paid off by means of the ordinary revenues. One only, that of Marseilles, extends over 50 years; that of Bordeaux does not exceed 36 years; of the others, seven will be paid off in 30 years, six in 25, and the rest in shorter periods. All the works undertaken by the municipal councils have for their object either to endow the populations with the edifices required for public worship, education, &c., or to give light and air to quarters whose hygienic conditions were unfavourable to public health. Out of 61,255,000f., 17,197,000f. are destined for the erection of churches, colleges, schools, markets, abattoirs, &c.; 6,915,000f. for water supply, 34,115,000f. for works of salubrity and improving streets, and 3,115,000f. for conversions of debts. Bordeaux figures in the total for 17,000,000f.; Marseilles, for 17,250,000f.; Toulon, for 6,350,000f.; and Lisle, for 6,000,000f. This sum of 53,600,000f. for four great towns only explains the difference of the total of the loans authorized in 1863 and in 1862; it has this year been 61,250,000f., whereas in the previous year it did not exceed 19,781,667f."

The state of the army is thus exhibited:—

"The effective force of the army, not including the reserve, on the 1st of October, 1863, the date of the latest accounts that have been received by the Ministry of War, is thus subdivided:—

Interior	325,316
Algeria	59,651
Italy	15,560
China and Cochin China	1,878
Mexico	34,581
Total	436,986

The soldiers in the reserve at the same date were 217,261, so the whole force was 654,247. In consequence of sending home the troops to be liberated on the 31st of December next, the mean effective strength of the army in active service for 1863, will be 420 000 men. Since the promulgation of the law of April 26 1855, in the dotation of the army up to December 31 1862, the number of young soldiers who have obtained exoneration before the Councils of Revision amounts to 156,002. There have also been exonerated 29,302 other soldiers under arms; the service still due by them to the State represents that of 17,946 men for seven years, giving a total of 173,948. The men serving as re-enlisted amount to 120,742; voluntary engagements after liberation, 20,417; substitutes by administrative course, 35,526, or, in all, 176,685. Whence it follows that on December 31, 1862, the figure of the exonerations was inferior to the figure of these different categories by 2,737. If to the amount of 176,685 men we add the 16,250 re-engaged before reaching their last year of service, in virtue of the law of July 24, 1860, and who will be in activity only at a later period, we arrive at a total figure of 192,935 men, presenting an excess over the exonerations of 18,987."

The state of the navy is mentioned in the following words:—

"The stations which France maintains at the different points of the globe, for the protection of her commerce and political influence, and the naval forces which she has had to keep up to satisfy unforeseen services, have remained in nearly the same state as last year. The present year has seen a continuation of the building of the new fleet, in proportion to the credits allotted to the Marine department, and according to the bases adopted in 1857. At the present time the total number of the vessels of our fleet amounts to 145, including 26 floating gunboats. If we confine ourselves to reckoning the five types of ships called ships of war in the report of 1862, the number is only 119, thus subdivided:—

	New Ships.		Mixed.		Total.
Ships of the line.....	13	...	23	...	36
Cuirassed frigates ...	6	...	—	...	6
Ordinary ditto.	18	...	6	...	24
Corvettes	10	...	—	...	10
Avisos	43	...	—	...	43
Total.....	90		29		119

Thus the new fleet has been increased by eight vessels completely finished—viz., two cuirassed frigates of 1,000 horse power and three armed corvettes of 400 and two *avisos* of 150. But, on the other hand, seven ships of the old fleet have been condemned on account of age, and six vessels have been lost at sea, of which one was an *aviso* of 220 horse power and another a frigate. Besides these finished works, a cuirassed frigate of 1,000 horse power, called La Provence, has just been launched at Toulon. The other vessels of this type actually on the stocks have been carried on during the year to a state more or less advanced. Four floating batteries destined for the defence of our coasts have been completely finished and have terminated their trials. Nautical experiments of the highest interest are going on at this moment to steady the qualities of cuirassed vessels, by comparing them with other ships. Up to this time all the results of these experiments are favourable, and show that they lose nothing at sea of that superiority which their coating of armour insures to them in combat. The labours of the artillery for the construction of a material stock that has already realized great progress are continued in the studies of new pieces of ordnance of great power. The hydraulic works and the constructions necessary to provide our military ports with the means of action indispensable to the service of our new fleet are pushed on with all the activity compatible with the credits allotted; but it must be admitted that they are as yet far from meeting the exigencies produced everywhere by so complete a transformation of the naval material of all marines."

The colonies are treated at much length; but the following passages will suffice for the present:—

"This year again the modifications introduced into the commercial legislation of our colonies have not produced the expected results. On the one hand, the events which still afflict the States of the American Union, on the other the revolution that has broken out at Madagascar, have arrested the development of the operations which might have been undertaken in the Antilles and at the Island of Reunion. These colonies, however, continue to struggle with courage against the difficulties which they have to surmount. Reunion is seeking to develop its relations with Australia and Cochin China, which have already supplied it with rice of good quality and a contingent of emigrants. Since the 1st of July last year the recruitments on the coast of Africa have ceased. In conformity with the convention concluded with Great Britain, these operations are now transacted in the British possessions in India, but up to this time do not show very favourable conditions. From the 1st of January to the 11th December last there left India for the Antilles and Reunion island 3,440 coolies, a number inferior to the requirements."

The assessed taxes have increased this year by 1,9,00,000f. as compared with 1862. They have likewise been punctually paid up, and the expense of collection has been only 1f. 4c. for every 1,000f.

The replanting of mountain land has been continued with increasing success. The extent of the land replanted, which at the close of last year was 16,055 hectares, amounts now to 30,000 hectares. The 2,000,000f. granted by the Budget of 1863 have enabled the Government to open 43 leagues of new roads through the forests and to improve 40 leagues of old roads.

A great change has been made in the customs' duties by the law of the 16th of May last. The duty has been totally removed from several articles of first necessity. The duty formerly paid on the export of various articles has been greatly diminished, and the restriction of the transit trade imposed by the law of the 9th of February 1832 has been removed. It is presumed that the customs' duties on coffee will produce 1,200,000f. more this year than last, in consequence of the increased consumption. The duties on cast iron, bar iron, and rails likewise show an increase but not in so great a degree. Fermented liquors imported from abroad will probably show a deficiency of 1,900,000f., which will be partly compensated by an increase of 900.000f. on corn. The import duties on wrought iron and various descriptions of cloths which were estimated at 12,000,000f., will probably not produce 7,000,000f., being 2,000,000f. less than last year.

The estimate made in the Budget of the consumption of sugar has not been realized. It was calculated at 270,781,000 kilogrammes, which should have produced 113,447000f., while the consumption during the last four months of 1862 and the first eight months of 1863 amounted to only 223,175,000 kilogrammes. It is true that there was a considerable diminution during the close of last year, in consequence of a large amount of duties having been paid when an additional duty was announced.

With respect to salt, the increase in the duty on marsh salt is balanced by the diminution on rock salt, occasioned by the duty having been taken of all salt used in manufactures.

The duty on fermented liquors shows an increase, which may be estimated at 16,000,000f. as compared with the calculations of the Minister of Finance, and of 6,000,000f. as compared with the receipts of last year. This improvement is due to the increased consumption of wine, particularly in Paris.

With respect to the tobacco duties, the consumption of cigars at 10c. and 15c. each has diminished, but that of tobacco for smoking has greatly increased. The increase on the receipts is estimated for the year at 5,000,000f. An establishment has been opened in London for the sale of various descriptions of tobacco, the produce of the French Imperial manufactories.

Several additional post-offices have been opened, and a plan has been adopted for the reception of letters after post hour on the payment of an additional sum.

These improvements have already produced a satisfactory result. In August 9,000 letters were received after post hour, and contributed to increase the revenue.

The coinage of gold will probably amount during the present year to 176,000,000f. It amounted last year to 214,000,000f. The diminution in the amount coined is attributed principally to the civil war in America.

The agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial condition of the country is described as excellent, except in some districts affected by the cotton famine. During the present year 705 agricultural societies received grants from the Government. These grants, added to those by the provincial councils, and to private subscriptions, amount to 1,900,000f. They enabled the agricultural societies to give assistance to farmers throughout the Empire.

The production of silk was more successful this year than during preceding years, and some attempts have been made to cultivate cotton in the south of France.

The harvest, but particularly the wheat crop, has been unusually abundant this year. There has been, however, a deficiency in some of the Southern departments, in consequence of excessive heat followed by heavy rain.

A great improvement has taken place in the condition of the cotton spinners as compared with last year. The woollen trade, likewise, which was prosperous last year has taken a greater extension this year. A school for weavers, founded at Rouen by means of a grant from the Prince Imperial Society, has supplied weavers for 300 fractories. There is likewise good employment for cotton-spinners at Roubaix and Tourcoing. The flax and hemp manufacture has increased in proportion to the scarcity of cotton, although the price of the raw material has also increased. Silk manufacturers are prosperous, and there is employment for the operatives in the department of the Rhone for several months to come. Ironmasters in general are well employed, and the complaints heard against the treaty of Commerce with England are now dying away, in consequence of the remarkable diminution in the importation of foreign iron.

As last year, the cotton manufacture casts a shade over the prosperity of other industry, although, through the exertions of the millowners, the position is greatly improved. At present, in consequence of the stock of cotton goods being exhausted, and an increased demand from Algiers and from foreign countries, the manufacturers in the north have employment for their hands for some time to come, and the number of unoccupied hands in the Seine Inferieure is diminished. The Government, moreover, has neglected nothing to alleviate the sufferings of the unemployed. Public works were commenced on a large scale, and Government grants and private contributions enabled the operatives to pass the last winter in a comparatively comfortable condition.

The commercial position of the Empire is good. The imports and exports for the eight months of the present year show a progressive improvement, particularly for exports. The value of the imports for the first eight months of the year 1862 was 1,464,181,000f.; for the same period of the present year 1,525,695,000f. The exports for the first eight months of the year 1862 amounted to 1,401,781,000f.; the exports for the same period of the present year to 1,685,801,000f. By comparing these figures it will be seen that the French exports exceeded the imports this year by 160,000.000f., while during the corresponding period of last year the imports exceeded the exports by 60,000,000f. It is true that during the first eight months of last year France imported foreign corn to the amount of 115,000,000f., whereas during the same period of the present year the foreign corn imported amounted to only 45,000,000f. Shipping advanced in a similar proportion. The tonnage entered this year is 3,038,000, of which 1,276,000 entered under the French flag. During the corresponding period of last year the tonnage entered was 3,000.000, of which 1,224,000 was under the French flag. The tonnage from France during the present year was 2,098,000 under the French flag. During the same period last year it was 944,000 under the French flag, so that the increase this year is 154,000 tons.

On the effect of the Commercial Treaty with England the following is interesting:—

"With respect to the Treaty of Commerce with England, during the first eight months of 1863 the imports from that country into France for the principal merchandise reached, in addition to corn, silks, and cottons, the value of which is 149,000,000f. (corn, 4,334,000f.; silks, 94,378, 000f.; cotton, 50,346,000f.), the sum of 164,000,000f., against 169,000,002f. in 1862. There is therefore a reduction of 5,000,000f., which is explained by a marked decrease in iron and rails, and woollen and cotton tissues. During the same period the exports of French productions to England but only for the principal merchandise, amounted to 436,000,000f., against 375,000,000f. in 1862. The increase for the eight months is, therefore, 61,000,000f. The import of cast and other iron is, as has been just said, on the decrease. For cast iron the amount is 8,539,000f., instead of 12,449,000f. in the corresponding period of 1862. For other iron and rails the value has fallen to 3,108,000f., from 11,523,000f. in 1862. This decrease shows an increase of production at home, as the consumption, far from falling off, has gone on constantly improving, for woven goods the import, which already last year showed a retrograde movement, gives a large diminution for the first eight months of this year. For woollen goods the total amount does not exceed 14,924,000f., while in the corresponding period of 1862 it was 24,128,000f. For cotton goods the imports are far below our exports. In fact, the imports from England do not amount to more than 2,969,000f., while our exports to that country exceed 6,000,000f. It must, however, be admitted that the war in America has created an exceptional situation. In fact, the import of English productions in our markets has undergone a material diminution, while our exports to England show a material increase. For woollen woven goods the amount is 53,500,000f., against 43,500,000f., being an improvement of 10 000,000f. For silk goods, on the contrary, there has been a falling off, the amount in the first eight months of 1863 being 119,500,000f., against 121,000,000f. in 1862, or 1,500,000f. less. For cotton goods there is an increase of 4,500,000f. over the corresponding period of last year. Those figures prove in the most incontestable manner that if the treaty of the 23d of January, 1860, has allowed England to furnish us with certain productions which were formerly excluded from French markets either by absolute prohibitions or by high prohibitive duties, the same treaty has been, on the whole for French manufactures a source of profit which has given a lively impulse to their activity, and by the closing of the American markets. It may now be said that the treaty with England has been fully tried, and that the experiment has shown that the new *regime* has been profitable to French manufactures. In the first place, because it has revealed a vitality which was before unknown, and next, because the immediate contact of a more serious competition has obliged the manufactures to make efforts which have turned to their advantage, at the same time that they have given satisfaction to the consumers, which is supplies have been increased, and prices more readily accessible to the great majority. The conventional tariff with England appears, therefore, to be destined to become, at a more or less distant period, the Customs' law of the country. The French Government has already extended, under certain compensations, the benefit of this treaty to Italy and to the Zollverein. Fresh negotiations have been, or are about to be, opened with Switzerland, Sweden, and Norway."

In the department of Public Works the *expose* says:—

"The agricultural undertakings of utility, the execution of which in the interest of the public weal appears the most urgent are works of irrigation, upon which the attention of the public is commencing to be directed, and which the Government cannot too greatly encourage. We think that a sum of 10,000,000f. might be well applied as a subvention to those useful enterprises. As to the railways, the laws which have just increased the total extent of line in the empire to more than 29,000 kilometres are still so recent that we do not consider it advisable to form fresh projects for the future. We nevertheless, believe that a fresh length of 2,000 kilometres added, successively and without precipitation, to the lines already decreed, would for a long time respond to all the requirements which may possess a character of public utility. On the whole, from the preceding facts it results that, taking into account the bridges and roads, properly speaking, only the new enterprises, the utility of which will have to be declared within a period of a few years, may be estimated at a sum of 160,000,000f. That sum, added to the amount of the undertakings commenced, gives a total of 400,000,000f. from the years 1865. In what limit of time can those works, which are necessary to the development of the industrial and commercial wealth of the country be executed? That question, already brought forward last year in the account of the situation of the Empire, merits a serious examination on the part of the public authorities. It may be asked if the requirements of our financial *regime* and of the credit of the State could not be reconciled with some combination analogous to that which has been recently adopted for the railways, and which in spreading the charges arising from the payment of the interest and that redemption of the total outlay over a long series of years, would create immediate resources, disposable for extraordinary works. The Administration being then in a position to count upon grants proportioned to the activity of the works, would resolutely attack, and promptly terminate, those undertakings, which exercise so powerful an influence upon the development of the general wealth, as also upon the progressive increase of the public revenue. Future generations who will be called on to support a part of the outlay will in their turn profit by the advantages attached to the realization of a measure so useful to the country."

The chapter relating to Foreign Affairs is only interesting in a retrospective point of view. The Emperor himself lamented in his speech that his "disinterested counsels were interpreted with intimidation, and the proceedings of England, Austria, and France, instead of arresting the conflict, have only embittered it:"—whereas in the *Expose* we have the following:—

"The last despatches of Prince Gortschak off are known. In spite of the little success attending the intervention, of the three Powers, the Emperor's Government can declare that, since the occurrence of the Polish question, it has, within the scope of its rights and its duties towards Europe, neglected nothing to settle it. Ever attentive to the painful spectacle of the struggle going on in Poland, it does not lose sight of the great interests attached to it. It will maintain its understanding with England and Austria, and refuses to believe that the union of the Cabinets in a matter so deserving of their solicitude will continue to be sterile. We do not pretend, however, to impose a solution on the Powers, who are interested quite as much, or even more, directly than we are in the settlement of pending difficulties. In a question essentially European, it is not conformable to our obligations to assume rights incompatible along, a responsibility which it is incumbent on all to share."

Of Italy, which had not been mentioned in the speech from the throne, the *Expose* says:—

"In the beginning or the present year the Emperor's Government noted with satisfaction the calm which in Italy followed the emotion caused by the Roman question. Nevertheless there does not yet appear a disposition on the part of the recipient concessions required, on the one hand, by the respect to rights, and, on the other, by the necessities of the times, so that the work of conciliation could be resumed with a chance of success. In the particular position in which events have placed it, the greatest service which the Emperor's Government could render to the Italians was to remain inaccessible to the passions in agitation around it. It has the consciousness of having done so as far as it could, with a view to prepare the future. These adjournments have not been without advantage to the Peninsula. Inspired by the generous sentiments of the Sovereign Pontiff the Roman Government has been obliged to carry out some of the reforms required in the administration of the States of the Church. We have reason to hope that these reforms will be persevered in. The Italian Government, on its side has applied itself to the organization of the new kingdom, the development of its resources, the constitution of its military condition, the repression, of brigandage, with our frank co-operation, and the discouragement of the impatience to which it was resolved not to yield. There is reason to believe that this happy influence will tend to dissipate prejudices, and will produce a more favourable disposition towards a mutual understanding."

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

(Times, Nov. 17.)

WARSAW, Nov. 2.

On Thursday last there were more executions, and this time again in the centre of the city. Four men were hanged, side by side, in the hay-market, and one of the number certainly deserved his fate. As to the evidence on which the other three were convicted, the *Official Journal* of Warsaw states that it was furnished by the one as to whose guilt there could be no doubt. On the 25th of October, we are told, two murderers attacked and wounded a soldier. One of them, named Czoynacki, was stopped by two soldiers, and in consequence of his deposition (by what means it was obtained does not appear) three other men—a hackney coachman, a blacksmith, and a shoemaker—were arrested. The coachman was accused of having engaged the shoemaker, the blacksmith, and Czoynacki, at a wage of a rouble and a-half a day, of having furnished them with daggers, and of ordering them to a certain Russian official *threatening at the same time to reduce their salaries if they failed in the attempt*; The first Russian version of the affair was that Czoynacki having never yet committed murder, was recommended to try his prentice hand on the first Russian he met in the street, and not to think of assassinating the official, who was to be despatched within 48 hours, until he was quite sure that he could kill his man at a blow, and thus give himself a fair chance of escape. The *official Journal*, however, merely states that Czoynachi had been specially instructed to kill an official, and that he attacked a soldier.

There appears to have been no evidence whatever against the other three men, except what Czoynacki; —caught almost in the act of stabbing—himself supplied, and two of the number are not even accused of having been concerned in the deed for which four suffered death. It is said that these two themselves confessed to having been engaged by the coachman, and that the coachman, confessed to having engaged them; but no one will believe that they made any such avowal unless they were forced to do so, and if torture in any form was applied such an avowal becomes worse than valueless.

After this it is rather amusing to turn to *Le Nord* and find it complaining that the celebrated Russian law reforms, about which so much fuss was made some twelve months since, are a long while in preparation, and that there is no immediate prospect of their being introduced. Is this the time to talk of law, when the Russians are proving every day in Poland that of the real meaning of legality they have not the faintest conception? Any Russian with a literary education can borrow notions of law reform from the existing laws of England and France; but can men such as those who compose the secret tribunals now sitting in Poland be ever expected to administer justice? And do those other men really care for justice, or for anything but vengeance, who applaud each fresh atrocity committed by Mouravieff, and give the name of patriot to a wretch whose latest title to the esteem and love of his countrymen is the total destruction of the village of Lukowicze and the exile of all who inhabited it to Siberia?

A complaint made against the English press just now by the Russians is, that while always ready to listen to the charges of violence and cruelty brought against them, it takes no notice whatever of similar accusassations against the Poles. I suppose the generality of newspaper readers, and also of newspapper writers, feel that if all sorts of horrible things are being done in the Kingdom of Poland by Russians towards Poles, and by Poles towards Russians, it is the Russians who are in the home of the Poles, and not the Poles who are in the home of the Russians; and that when an intruder cannot keep on good terms with those he has intruded upon he is not to be pitied if, refusing to go out at the door, an attempt is made to eject him by the window. No one approves throwing out of window as a general practice, and no one—not even the great majority of the Poles—approves the assassination of Russians in the streets of Warsaw; but it is impossible to regard a wild enthusiast stabbing the enemy of his country precisely as one regards a common assassin acting from motives of private vengeance; or to view the murder of a Russian by a Pole in Warsaw with the horror that the same act would inspire if committed under ordinary circumstances in Moscow or St. Petersburg.

General Trepoff, one of the directors of the Police, was, as the telegraph will have informed you, attacked this morning in the street by a "National gendarme," disguised as a peasant, and carrying an axe, with which weapon he struck the general on the neck, but did not seriously injure him. The general disarmed the man himself (or rather the boy, for he was only 18 years of gave), and is reported to have said to the policeman into whose hands he gave him, "You are the person most to blame in this affair, for you should have been on the watch. As for the prisoner, he is a fanatic, urged on by older persons, who keep themselves concealed." General Trepoff was in the habit of walking about without an escort and on the occasion in question was returning from church with his daughter and his daughter's governes. If General Trepoff really uttered the words attributed to him he at least understands the meaning of Polish assassination much better than the Russian journalists. Why the attack on this officer was made I have not heard; but I am assured by Poles that, as far as he himself was concerned, he had done nothing to merit it. Otherwise, indeed, he would scarcely have ventured out, as he habitually did without armed attendants.

As to the general conduct of the contending forces in the field, that of the insurgents (in spite of many infamous acts of violence on the part of such leaders as Iskra, Bonexa, and other "chefs of gendarmerie"—acts reprobated and frequently punished by the National Government) has been incomparably better than that of Russians. The excesses of the Polish gendarmerie have been committed against proprietors suspected of withholding supplies, or peasants suspected or convicted of having favoured the enemy; and the treatment by the Poles of Russian prisoners, and especially wounded ones has been almost invariably humane. Russians have undoubtedly been hanged by Czachowski, and other chiefs, but only in the way of reprisals, and after due notice. At the beginning of the insurrection nothing of the kind was ever done on the Polish side.

As for ordinary travellers not connected with the insurrection, no one ever hears of their being molested by the insurgents, whereas there have been numerous instances of travellers being attacked, beaten, and even killed by Russian troops. Any foreigner who has been in the country in Poland during the last six months will, I am sure, admit that he would a thousand times rather have fallen in with a band of insurgents than with a party of Russian soldiers, and this general feeling on the subject is better evidence than any number of real or pretended facts on either side.

My attention has been called to a paragraph in an English weekly paper, but little read, in which it is stated that during the recent search for arms made by Russian soldiers in Polish burial-places, the coffin of the Countess Zamoyska (who, it will be remembered, died immediately after her husband's, Count Andrew Zamoyski's, exile) was broken open, and the body taken out and exposed to the insults of the troops. As this paragraph, wherever it originally came from may have found its way into other journals, I may as well mention that, according to the Russians in Warsaw, it does not contain a word of truth; while, according to well-informed Poles, it is true only to this extent, that the outer covering of the coffin—or rather coffins—was unfolded. This would be bad enough, but the revolting incident of the exposure of the body is certainly nothing but a shameful fiction.

Another matter on which the Russians maintain —and, I think, with reason—that they have been calumniated, is the alleged misconduct of the troops now occupying the convents. In every convent or monastery there is a guard of soldiers, and the original occupation is justified by Russians on the ground that those buildings were known to contain uniforms, accoutrements, printing-presses, and correspondence relating to the insurrection, and also in the curious plea that convents were occupied in Spain by the French. The result has shown that at least some portion of the business of the National Government was carried on in the religious houses of Warsaw. If it was wrong to violate the privileges of these houses, it was not right in the first instance that such privileges should be abused. However, after the occupation had taken place, and military posts had been established in each of the buildings in question, it is stated in several Polish and German newspapers that one or more of the soldiers had entered the chapel of a certain convent with their heads uncovered and bearing arms, and that they had otherwise misconducted themselves during religious service. Thereupon the officer in command requested the Prior and one of the officiating priests to state when and in what part of the church the alleged misconduct took place. The reply being that no such misconduct had taken place at all, a formal contradiction in writing was asked for, given, and sent for publication to the Warsaw newspapers, in which it appeared the next day. The Prior, named Pawlowski, called the accusation against the soldiers "a calumnious lie," and said that he had always seen them behave in church "like good Christians." In fact, whatever other and greater sins they may be guilty of, the Russians, as a nation, whether from superstitious ignorance or from general habits of reverence, are inclined to treat all forms and signs of devotion with respect; and it is only the Lithuanian and Ruthenian peasantry of the Greek religion who have been recently taught by their priests to regard the Latin cross as a less holy symbol than the Greek one. In any case, the disavowal signed was by Pawlowski and was published; and the morning afterwards Pawlowski and the other priest who had corroborated his statement were taken violently ill. One of the two died almost suddenly; and the Russians at once concluded that he had been poisoned by order of the National Government, the poison, it was said having been put into the teapot brought to him at breakfast. The Poles at the same time declared that he had died of apoplexy produced somehow or other by grief, caused by his having been forced to sign a letter of which according to the Poles the contents were untrue, and which told in favour of the Russians. Men have died apoplectically, but not, I should think, of grief. Doctors will know whether or not such a death be possible, but in the meanwhile the surgeons who opened the body failed to find any traces of poison in it. It does not at all follow that he was not poisoned, nor is there any reason for believing that he was, though such a supposition was natural enough in the first instance.

The factory of Messrs. Evans was reopened soon after the execution of the workman named Alguer, or Algor, who was not, as some journals have stated, an English subject. Nor was the death of the unfortunate man witnessed, as was asserted at the same time, by Colonel Stunton, the British Consul-General, or by any one except the Russian troops and the prisoner's fellow workmen, compelled to be present by the police.

The following curious addition to the order on the subject of mourning has just been published:—

"The bonnet, if black, must have coloured flowers or ribands, and in no case white ones. Black and white feathers on a black bonnet are also prohibited. Black capes may be worn, but with a coloured lining, and in no case with white lining. Black pelisses, burnouses, mantles, paletotes, may all be worn, but without white lining. The gown must in no case be either black, or black and white. The following articles of dress are also prohibited:—Black veils, black gloves, black parasols, black shawls large or small, black kerchiefs, or any article black and white."

Mourning for men is prohibited altogether. It has already been announced that for husbands, brothers, and fathers, ladies might obtain special permission to wear mourning.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

(Times, Nov. 16.)

SIR,—There has been some controversy lately in your columns on the treatment of their passengers by the Indian railway companies—one party complaining of a want of attention to the feelings and requirements of the natives, and another of too great license being given to them and their peculiar habits when travelling in the same class with their European rulers.

Without pretending to say what real grounds there may be in some cases for these complaints, and allowing for some natural exaggeration in *exparte* statements, there is enough to show at least the extreme difficulty of dealing satisfactorily to both parties with such opposite phases of civilization and manners, brought into close contact and under a common code of rules and regulations as railway passengers. It is but fair to the railways that these difficulties should be borne in mind, and I believe it to be only justice to them to admit that they do their best as a general rule to meet them, and provide, as far as the case permits for the accommodation and comfort of those who travel by them.

That these efforts have neither been unsuccessful or unappreciated, in one quarter at least, the addresses lately presented by the native community of Madras to the traffic manager of that railway on his departure for England seem clearly to show. One of the addresses, bearing the signatures of 281 of the principal Mahometan inhabitants of Madras, expresses their "heartfelt satisfaction and high admiration" of the manner in which he has always acquitted himself in the difficult position in which his duties have placed him; and continues:—

"Brought in contact with all classes of the community, obliged to deal with every kind of character and temper, having had frequently to adjudicate between the company and the public, you have, we are bound and proud to say, ever acted with the utmost fairness, even-handedness, and impartiality, while the readiness and consideration with which you have always listened to the complaints of both rich and poor, the courteousness and amenity which you have invariably manifested to every one, without respect to class, creed, or colour, have won for you the respect and good will of all who have had to deal with the Madras Railway Company, which has thus in a great measure become one of the most popular public undertakings."

The address from the hands of the Hindoo community bears 499 signatures and expresses in like manner "the entire satisfaction of themselves, and, as they believe, of all those who have had business transactions with the traffic department of the railway," and "their sincere thanks for the kind and ready manner in which their representations have always been received and inquired into."

We have here pretty conclusive evidence of the feeling of the native community of Madras as to their treatment by the railway, and there is no reason to suppose that any other feeling on the subject exists in the European community, though it did not find, and could not be expected to find, the same expression.

On this satisfactory state of things, the railway company may reasonably, I think, congratulate themselves and their officers, and claim exemption from censures on the treatment of their passengers, such as have been made in a general way in the letters referred to.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W.

THE LANGUAGE OF GENTLEMEN.

(To the Editor of the Daily News., Nov. 16)

SIR,—A leading writer in the *Saturday Review* observes that "American statesmen are slow to understand the increase of influence abroad which they might secure by adopting the language of gentlemen." "The restraints of good breeding (he adds) are abundantly repaid by the respect which courtesy inspires."

As he does not refer them to any particular school for learning the language of gentlemen, as spoken in England, such of them as wish to profit by his hint will naturally seek for it in his own writings, and may thereby be led into a serious mistake. They need not go beyond the article in which the admonition occurs for examples in sufficient variety:

The Northern Americans have a singular method of conciliating the respect and esteem of England. Their malignity and insolence have been, if possible, increased by every demonstration, &c.

The contumely of the Northern rabble and its instructors. All argument is unprofitable against irreconcileable spite, and England . . . is not likely to be provoked into hostile action by any excess of calumny or rudeness.

Neither the *New York Herald* nor the *New York Times* has surpassed in wanton virulence the two principal leaders of the republican party.

It is difficult to belive in the s

MY BEAUTIFUL LADY.

(*Daily News, Nov.* 9.)

My Beautiful Lady. By THOMAS WOOLNER. Macmillan and Co.

THIS year promises to be a fertile year for English poetry. With the volume by Miss Ingelow, that named above, and others, perhaps, of less mark, the completion of Mr. Patmore's graceful domestic idyll, and the anticipation of a new series by Mr. Browning, we have an abundant crop, not without promise that some part of the verse dating 1863 may prove a lasting addition to our treasures. Miss Ingelow's very pleasing and musical lyrics were the last which we attempted to review. With all their merit, her readers (we are glad to hope, by the magical words Third Edition, that they are many) will have felt that her style is at present too fluent and uncondensed, that her language is unequal, and the point of each song not always kept in view, or brought out with sufficient clearness. These defects have of course been shared, more or less, by many distinguished poets. They have been especially the besetting sins of English poetry during its present century. We are glad, therefore, to find in "My Beautiful Lady" a work which is conspicuously marked by the poetical virtues of terseness, finish, and unity.

We presume that Mr. Woolner is the sculptor, whose portrait-busts and figures have secured him a wide and well-grounded reputation for first-rate and trustworthy work, and who has, we believe, in the ideal field of his art exhibited unusual inventive capacity. If the sculptor and the writer be the same, it is natural that the character of his poem should be what we have just indicated. Finish of details, compression within well-defined limits, firm conception of character, above all, predominating singleness in the effect to be produced—what we have called unity—are eminently statuesque qualities. There is also a certain severity of handling in the volume before us, an earnest manliness of tone, which at any rate are the fit attributes of a sculptor's work. It would, however, be fanciful, as the great critic Lessing has ingeniously shown in his Laocoon, to push such a comparison far; and if, in place of sculpture, the parallel of painting had suggested itself. Mr. Woolner's forcible bits of landscape and the power he has shown in passionate colouring might have been called in, to aid in the difficult and rarely satisfactory task of cataloguing the qualities of a poem. We will therefore devote our remaining criticism to the idea and the tone of the book before us, observing only that the execution corresponds on the whole with the thoughts which he has apparently wished to impress upon the reader. The language is vigorous and animated; sometimes a little obscure from its impatient rejection of superfluous words, or startling from the bold and unconventional homeliness of its metaphors. Those who are acquainted with Greek literature will find much that is analogous with the style of the earlier poets from Homer to Æschylus, in these qualities—however incongruous they may be with that *petit-maitre* idea of Hellenic taste which was popular during the eighteenth century.

"My Beautiful Lady" tells that straightforward tale of love and death, triumph and tragedy, which has furnished so many poets, in all lands and all ages, with a theme for their art. We have, indeed, received of late one magnificent, though not fully appreciated, treatment of the subject, in Mr. Tennyson's "Maud:" a poem so brilliant, tender and forcible that we should hesitate but little to place it highest amongst what the Laureate has hitherto given us. Yet this theme, though one which, in verse or prose, will never lose its interest when handled with even moderate ability—as by its very nature it lends itself to pictures of passion at the outset of the story, whilst the close will ordinarily be in gloom and despair—so to readers who have past the dreams of youthful imagination, it is apt to wear a rather sentimental and morbid aspect. The poet may hurry his despairing hero off to the frigate and the trenches, or he may plant him in calm hopelessness by Beauty's grave; but we cannot disguise from ourselves the knowledge that if he was worthy to be a hero, this will not be the end of it. It is hence a real satisfaction to find love, with its joys and sorrows, its bereavement and its memories, dealt with in a manlier manner. The passion vividly and poignantly painted in the earlier portions of the "Beautiful Lady" is certainly no ideal love; but in his general idea of love Mr. Woolner has consciously or unconsciously closely followed that conception of it which Plato manifestly intended to set forth, in more than one of his immortal dialogues. In a word, love is here regarded as that power or affection which, as it is the strongest in its operation on our whole being, so is, or should be, the most enduring source of noble thoughts and manly energies. It is the flame which lights a man up to himself; the animating spirit which first awakens, and then strengthens, his highest latent faculties. But these effects of a passion, the original object of which has been withdrawn, can only be shown by tracing the man's career in his after life; and it is accordingly not so much the brilliant pictures which we find in "Maud" that Mr. Woolner has presented, as the narrative of past happiness and past despair, with the long course through which what at first was love re-appears finally transfigured into duty. The plain but deeply-felt words that convey this moral are, we think, amongst those which write themselves firmly on the memory; they will express the thoughts of many an earnest workman.

> Fair Duty, most unlike the blight of death
> Whose dismal presence levels men to ruin,
> Lifts up his nature into rarer life!
> Her's is a broad estate soon to peer
> And ritualike: here rudest peasants may
> Move as their equal with baronial lords,
> And those who serve be great as those who rule.
> Here a smirched artisan who merely bolts
> The plates of iron for some breadless bridge
> Of that trained chieftain who commands its guns;
> And one that points or fires a single piece
> Claims honour with the mind who planned the war.

We pass over with regret the lyrical pictures of the book, that we may find space for a narrative scene which will not lose so much by separation from the context. In years after the lady's death the lover looks back to the days of her youth, when

> Her's was a gracious and a gentle house!
> The Steward to that stately country home
> Looked native there as lichen to the oak.
> He first held station, chief in care and trust,
> The day which gave his lady mistress birth;
> And her he loved as father loves his own,
> Bearing her to that reverence which we feel
> Towards those who, born to loftier state than ours,
> Bit their high fortune with becoming grace.
> His love she ever sumptuously returned
> In bounteous thankfulness for service done:—
> How brightly twinkled then his shrewd grey eyes,
> And shone the roundness where his honest cheeks
> Played to the rippling glances of his mouth!
> In childish rambles it was mostly he
> She chose her partner, spite of blandishment;
> And to her wiveome ways would he forego
> His pompous surveillance of wine and plate,
> To guard her, lilting, where the summer lay
> On honeyed murmuring limes and under elms,
> August with knotted centuries of strength,
> And reeking numerous their shadowy heights,
> By thymy slope, foot-deep in sward, they roved,
> Both lightly garulous; and she, sweet child,
> Fusing her whole attention into joy.
> Until they stood before the lake that gleamed
> With water lilies, sun, and moving cloud.
> Then straight each flanking sedge and reeds remote
> Gave clattering ducks, and wild, outlandish fowl
> That tore in stormy scampering and splash,
> To snab with clamour at the crumbled bread
> He had provided slyly, bent on fun.
> * * * * *
> In wending home, he filled her lap with flowers;
> And she, ere yet the house was reached, unlooped
> His guarding hand, ran forward, glinted through
> The porch, and with a joyous outcry lit
> The room, where sat in converse or at books
> Her parents; them, as she an hour before
> Had seen those mirrored marvels of the lake
> All, trembling, merge to one confused turmoil
> Of beauty broken into shattered lights,
> When o'er its surface swept the shadowy fowls,
> So blurred with shifting catches, so involved
> Through eagerness, her babbled narrative
> To the kind mother, who, embracing her,
> Felt satisfied her child had been well pleased.
> Then the great father, he would lightly lift
> To knee his darling girl; with fingers cup
> The tiny chin, and kiss the rosebud mouth;
> And gently his large tawny hand would stroke
> That woven sunshine glowing down her back,
> Which changed to deepest auburn glistened with gold,
> Calling her tricksy names.

What clear, vivid power of insight and of desoription these lines exhibit!—the series of pictures they present, in united homeliness and dignity, remind us of Goethe's in his "Hermaun and Dorothea." It is no slight praise to deserve—and we think that Mr. Woolner's poem does deserve—such a comparison.

IMPENDING SACRILEGE.

(*Punch.*)

IT is intended to remove from Westminster Abbey the ashes of the illustrious dead that rest within the precincts of that venerable edifice, and re-inter them at Kensal-green.

The foregoing announcement is one which, if there were any truth in it, would astonish the natives, who owe allegiance to Queen Victoria, considerably; and would also somewhat amaze foreigners, even those who account us capable of any brutality.

What, then, will the British public, and other publics wherever there are any, and where there are none, what will potentates and princes say to the annexed statement extracted from the columns of a contemporary?

"THE DESECRATION OF BUNHILL-FIELDS BURIAL-GROUND.—This ground formed one of the three great fields originally belonging to the manor of Finsbury Farm, and the lease for 1,000 years, now held by the corporation, will expire in 1867, when the property reverts to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The burial-ground, since the year 1664, has been the great cemetery for Nonconformists, and here rest the bones of John Bunyan, the author of 'Pilgrim's Progress;' George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends; Dr. Daniel Williams, founder of the library in Redcross-street; Daniel Defoe, author of 'Robinson Crusoe;' Dr. Isaac Watts; Joesph Ritsont the antiquary; Thomas Stothard, R.A.; Patrick Colquhoun, LL.D., author of 'Our System of Police;' and other well-known literary men, besides those of the Bunions, Sollys, Travers, Fullers, Roberts, Morleys, Gibsons, Maitlands, and other great dissenting families. On the ground coming into the possession of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, it is intended to remove the human remains lying thers, and let the ground on building leases."

It is very likely that all that is mortal of John Bunyan, except a very small quantity of phosphate of lime, has evaporated into thin air. But if any dust is of any consequence, some respect is owing to that of the most famous Jack the Giant Killer, who conquered Giant Doubt and Giant Despair, and bequeathed the story of his victory to ages. And what less can be said of the relics of that eternal benefactor to boyhood who created *Robinson Crusoe*, and survived the satire of Pope? What's in a name, if the name of Watts, and the logic which has memorised it, and the psalmody which has consecrated it, cannot obtain consideration for his grave? Is there no sanctity in the tomb of Stothard, a painter—and not also a plumber and glazier?

We cannot be sure that the verses inscribed on Shakspeare's monument, deprecating the disturbance of his bones, and said to have been written by himself, were really composed by the parish clerk. There is reason, therefore, to suppose that the greatest of mankind attached some importance to the chrysalis shell whence the butterfly had flown. His judgment, coinciding with the common sentiment of humanity, should give us time to pause in the idea, could we entertain it, of dislodging the residue of greatspirits from Poet's Corner. The dust of genius, too, has consecrated the burial-ground of Bunhill-fields.

However, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as such, will not recognise that consecration, which is all that the dissenters cemetery has. It is for the dissenters themselves, in the first place, to care for the conservation of the sepulchres of their fathers. It has been suggested that they should devote a portion of their large Bicentenary Memorial Fund to the purchase of the freehold. They will be helped by many who, regardless of the creed, respect the memory of the gifted, the learned, the venerable, of quaint and prim, and rather pigheaded old nonconformists. Like other intramural cemeteries, let the burial-ground of Bunhill-fields be converted into a garden, in which the remembrance of those whose actions "smell sweet and blossom in the dust" shall be graced with the suitable emblems, of trees and flowers.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS AND THE EXECUTIONER.

IN the *Independence* of Naples, M. Alexander Dumas has just published under the title of "Memoires de Monsieur de Paris," the following curious and characteristic narrative:—

"I had read," says that writer, "in many narratives of the death of Louis XVI. that he refused to ascend the scaffold that it was found necessary to use force, and that a struggle took place between him and the executioner's assistants. This incident seemed to me so contrary to the character of the King that I was anxious to ascertain the truth. if possible, and, for that purpose, resolved to apply to Monsieur de Paris himself who was the son of Sanson, who guillotined Louis XVI.; he was only 12 or 14 years old at the time, and as he was present on the scaffold, he must certainly remember all that took place on that memorable occasion. * * I told him who I was, and, after an exclamation of surprise, he eagerly requested to know what he could do to oblige me. 'You can clear up,' I said, 'an historical doubt. You were present at the execution of Louis XVI.?' 'I was.' 'And you remember it perfectly?' 'I do.' 'Well, Sir, some historians say that, at the foot of the scaffold, Louis XVI. shrank from death; that he struggled with the executioners, and was in a manner lifted on to the scaffold. For my part, I do not believe the statement, as it was contrary to his character and temperament.' 'There is, nevertheless, some truth in it,' replied the other,' as Louis XVI. did struggle violently for a moment with my father's assistants, and for the reason I am about to explain. You are aware that Louis XVI. was conveyed to the place of execution in his own carriage and without being pinioned. Before he ascended the steps the executioner's assistants, fearing his might struggle at the last moment, wished to bind his hands with a cord; but this indignity roused all the pride still surviving in the unhappy monarch, and he resisted, exclaiming, "No, no; I will never submit to that." The men were about to use force, when my father stepped forward, and, taking from his pocket a handkerchief, said, in a tremulous voice and with tearful eyes, "With this handkerchief, Sire?" Louis XVI. had not heard himself called Sire for six months before. He looked at my father, saw his tears, and at once held out his hands, which my father tied with the handkerchief. The rest passed as related by the historians.' Having obtained Sanson's permission to ask a few other questions, I requested toknowwhether it was true that the office he held was hereditary and obligatory in his family. 'No, Sir' he replied, 'but in the absenceof a positive law, there is the law of proprieties. What profession but his father's, can the son of an executioner follow? I await your other questions.' My next inquiry was whether it was true that he could not have a carriage except on condition that his name should be inscribed on two doors. 'There is no obligation,' replied he, 'but such is the custom. Should you like to see how we elude it in practice?' Having answered in the affirmative, he said that he would take me down to see the carriage, and accordingly ordered the servant to bring a lantern. While the man was gone, Sanson said that his daughter would never forgive him if he allowed me to leave without her seeing me, and was about to fetch her when I remarked that I would rather go to her in the drawing-room. He seemed pleased with my proposal, and we went there. On entering the room we found her seated at the piano. She was a fair girl of about 18, with blue eyes, and a rather melancholy expression of countenance. 'My dear,' said Sanson, 'here is a gentleman whom you think much of; knowing all your admiration for him I would not let him leave without doing you the honour to embrace you.' She looked embarrassed, and blushed quite red. 'First of all, father,' said she, with some confusion, 'I wish to know the gentleman's name.' He replied, 'You shall know it afterwards, for if I told you first it is you that would embrace him.' 'Oh, father!' she exclaimed, in a tone of reproach. I then embraced her, after which she looked inquiringly at her father, who said, 'Well, he is M. Alexandre Dumas.' She then dropped on a chair, and sat looking at me as if amazed. 'Look at him well, girl,' said the father, with that melancholy accent which was habitual to him, 'for it is probably the first and the last time you will ever behold him.' This little scene made such an impression on me that 15 years later I attempted to reproduce it in the novel of *Reine Margot*. We then went down to the coachhouse, in which there were two or three carriages. Sanson took me to the handsomest and showed me the escutcheon on the door. It presented a broken bell argent on a red ground, and under it as a motto were the two words, 'Sans son,' being a pun on the family name. Having learned all I wished to know, I now expressed my thanks to M. Sanson and took my leave.'

Business Announcements.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

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LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1

QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS " 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAPS Vo. " 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

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THE UNDERSIGNED have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.
Reading do.
Tent do.
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SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe
Souchong
Best mixed Souchong and Pekoe
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.

in 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the misuse of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in harge of this branch.

BILLIARDS. Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED,) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2⅛ and 2⅜.)
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2⅛.)
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French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

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No. 4, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

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MRS. LAKE,
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HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has just received ex *City of Carlisle* and *Overland*.

A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of—

Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, Silk, &c. richly trimmed.
Plain and Colored Crinoline and Straw Bonnets.
Boys and Girls Hats of every description.
Alexandrina Carls in human hair.

The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.

Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and Light Colored.
Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c.
Robes in French Organdi and Grenadine.
Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored.
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Colored Checked Silks.
Rich Silk Robes for Evening.
Colored Silk Grenadine Robes.
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Fine French Muslins.
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White Brilliants "Norias."
Plain White Grenadine.
Spotted and Sprigged Grenadine.
Mohair Dresses.
Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.
Colored Chintz Organdi.
Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlatan.
White, Black, Blue, and Pink Tulle.
Areophane Crepe in all Colors.
Fine Book Muslin for Dresses.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses.
White Spanish Lace Burnouses
White Grenadine Burnouses.
Black and White Grenadine Square Shawls.
Colored and White Llama Shawls.
Black Lace Paletots.
Mohair Burnouses.
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.
Embroidered "Alexandrinas" Bows.
White Lace Collars and Cuffs.
Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs.
Lace Handkerchiefs.
Plain Hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.
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Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.
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The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset, for Ladies.
Ladies Riding Belts.
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Ladies' White and Black Kid Gloves.
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Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers.
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A large assortment of White and Colored Roses.
Bonnet Flowers in White, and all the Fashionable Colors.
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"Ibis" "Eagle" "Teal" and Hackle Plumes.
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Broad and narrow satin ribbons in all colors.
Gold Buckles, Fancy Buttons and Goffered Ribbon ruches
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Black Merie Antiques.
Plain Black Glace Silks.
Sheppard's plaid Silk.
Black Grenadine and Mohair.
Half Mourning Grenadine.
Black and Half Mourning Muslins.
Half Mourning Chintz.
Black Paramatta and Crepe.
Broad Black Barege for Burnouses.
Black Crepe Collars and Sleeves.
White plain-hemmed ditto.
Black Bonnets and Hats.
Black Silk Stockings.
Black Kid Gloves.
Black Llama and Barege Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles.
Black, and Half Mourning Flowers.
Black Ribbons, Feathers, Buttons, &c.
Black Fans and Small Tulle Veils.
Black Gimps and Trimmings.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

Bombay, 14th December 1863.

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Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassimeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flanneis, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolss, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Fancy Silk Alpacas.
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Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
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A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, foot-tub and hip baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
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Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet, Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.
Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.
Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calenders, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.
Ladies' Companions in mother-of-pearl from Rs. 10 to 25.
Ivory Pencil Cases, with knives attached, Purses, Ladies Combs for Balls, Snuff Boxes, Babies' Whistles with Coral handles, Small Musical Boxes playing two tunes for the pocket, Perpetual Iokstands patented only six months, Paper Machie goods in great variety.
American Flycatchers.
Clocks of every descriptions from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr. A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.

FREEMASONRY.

Knight Templar Suits ..... Rs. 30
Royal Arch do. ..... " 30
Master Masons' Apron ..... " 15
Do. " Sash ..... " 15
Rose Croix Jewels. ..... " 10
German Silver Kt. T. Star in case ..... " 20
Kt. T. Patee Cross ..... " 10
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels ..... " 30
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel ..... " 15
Pearl Mark Jewels Silver Handles and case ..... " 14
Ribbon from 1¼ to 2½ inches, Skins, Rosettes, Tassels, &c.

Terms—Cash.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

COMPETITION.

Mr. A. C. THORNHILL begs to inform the Public in general, that he has made arrangements with his Brothers in London to make Watches for the Bombay market (only), which enables him to sell their first-class Silver Watches, (Priced Rs. 90) for Rs. 75. Second-class proportionally reduced, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country and specially made for the climate.

CONDITION OF SALE,

To be exchanged within twelve months if the performance be not good, or to be kept in repair for that time, without charge, saving accidents or dirt.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 29.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 " 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	" 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	" 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	" 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	" 30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	" 8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	" 25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	" 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	" 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	" 20
Do. do. do.	do.	" 18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	" 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	" 25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to
Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons' Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts Rs. 21	0	per dozen
" " " Ditto in Pints	11	8	"
" 3, a full flavored Do, in Quarts	16	8	"
" " Ditto in Pints	9	0	"
" 4, a light Breakfas Do. in Quarts	12	8	"

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—
H. De Faulong's very old fine Cognac, 1851.
Personneau, Gilbert, Vincent & Co.'s Champagne Cognac, (united growers of the vineyards of France.)
L. O. Sicard & Co.'s Vieux Cognac.
Champagne 1858 Vins.
Whitbread & Co.'s EXTRA Stout in Quarts.
A. Guinness and Son's EXTRA Stout, in Quarts, (bottled by Symington and Miller.)
Symington and Miller's Port and Sherry, in one Dozen Cases.
Devonshire Champagne Cider Company's Cider, (Vintage 1858), in one and three Dozen Cases,—Quarts.
And five do. do. Pints.
STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

THE undersigned have received from the above well-known Firm, a small shipment of CLARET and BRANDY, (carefully selected by Mr. Keyl), which is now on sale at the following prices at their godown.

CLARET.

Medoc, 1858	Rs.	11
St. Laurent, 1858	"	13
St. Estephe, 1858	"	15
Panillac, Superior, 1857	"	18
Chateau Beltasse, 1858	"	20

BRANDY.

Old Pale Cognac, 1856, Quarts	"	18
Cognac, very old, 1852, "	"	25
" " 1848, Champagne very fine	"	35

GADDUM & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(*Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.*)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

	No. 1	Black Capsule	35
	" Pts.	" "	18
	No. 2	Blue "	30
Claret	" Pts.	" "	16
	No. 3	Yellow "	25
	" Pts.	" "	14
	No. 4	Green "	22
	" Pts.	" "	12
	Medoc	Red "	17
	" Pts.	" "	9
	Brand Cutler & Co		38
Champagne	" per 2 dozen Pts.		40
	Brand C. & Co.		32
	" per 2 dozen Pts.		34
	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
Moselle	" per 2 dozen Pts		40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	" per 2 dozen Pts.		32
	Sparkling Nonpareil		38
Hock	" per 2 dozen Pts.		40
	Sparkling 1st Quality		32
	" per 2 dozen Pts.		32
	Black Seal		28
Port	" Pts.		15
	Red Seal		24
	" Pts.		12
	Amontillado	Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso		30
	Light Golden	Green "	28
Sherry	"	Brown "	26
	"	Yellow "	22
	Pale	White "	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Little Capsule)			26
	" (Yellow "		26
Gin Old Tom			20
Whiskey, Saucel Malt			22
Rum, Old Jamaica			30
	Brown	in Glass Bottles	42
	"	Pts.	21
Curacoa	"	Bottles	42
	White	Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara			40
"		Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy			30
"		Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
Bombay, April 1863. 40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co., beg leave to acquaint their numerous constituents and the Public of Bombay and surrounding outstations, that they have just received per *Windsor Castle* and *Glasgow*, the following assortment of supplies to which they respectfully solicit attention, viz.:—

FROM "CROSSE AND BLACKWELL," DIRECT.

Hams, Cheeses, Bacon, Sausages, and French Delicacies, &c. &c., of the very freshest and finest qualities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

"GUINESS'S" AND "TENANT'S"

Stouts, Ales, Porter, &c., in Pints and Quarts, the whole n splendid drinking order.

WINES, &c.

Comprising sparkling Hock, Moselle, Champagne, Clarets, Madieras, Sherries, and Ports, of various highly esteemed brands.

Liqueurs, viz., Curracoa, Maraschino, Cherry Cordial, Noyeau, &c. &c.

Old and choice Brandies, &c. &c., most approved shippers.

Together with a varied assortment of every discription of condiments requisite for the approaching season.

P. J. & Co., beg to return their grateful thanks for past favors and solicit a continuance of the patronage they have hitherto met with.

N.B.—Fresh supplies to hand and Overland and *via* the Cape quarterly.

No. 1, Military Square, 9th December 1863.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720, FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.